PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

Mr. SPEAKER.—Under rule 9 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Mysore Legislative Assembly, the following members form the panel of Chairmen:

Sriyuts.—

K. Puttaswamy
R. G. Kamat
C. K. Rajiah Setty
Y. Ramakrishna.

REPORT OF GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

Mr. SPEAKER.—As required by rule 18 (1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Mysore Legislative Assembly, I report to the House that the Governor was pleased to address the Legislature yesterday the 2nd March 1960 and place a copy of Address on the Table of the House.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE,

I am happy to welcome you to this Joint Session of the Legislature. The year which has elapsed since I met you last has been one of consolidation and it is a matter of gratification that we have been able to overcome most of the initial problems which faced the new State and have reached a position when we can look forward to an era of steady and rapid development. The First Five-Year Plan was more or less our first experiment in large scale planning; the implementation of the Second Plan was to some degree impeded, attention being diverted to the many problems created by the Re-organisation of States. With the experience gained during the first two Plan periods and with the more settled conditions which now prevail, it should be possible to undertake developmental activities on a far more intensive scale during the Third Five-Year Plan than we have been able to do so far. I am confident that you will play your part in a full measure in the great task which lies ahead of us.

2. I am sure you are all anxious to know the progress which the State has recorded in the execution of the several schemes included in the Second Five-Year Plan. I had indicated in my address to you when I met you last time, that the progress in the first two years had not been adequate due to many administrative problems which arose out of States Re-organisation. These problems have now been overcome in a large degree. The outlay in the first two years of the Plan was of the order of Rs. 18.3 crores and Rs. 20.9 crores, respectively. During the year 1958-59, the expenditure on the Plan was

Rs. 25.7 crores, which was the amount provided in the Budget. This is an indication of the satisfactory progress made. The Planning Commission had agreed to a plan of Rs. 32.5 crores for the year 1959-60 and my Government had been repeatedly pressing the Government of India to increase the quantum of Central assistance. The provision in the Budget was for a plan of Rs. 35 crores. I am happy to inform you that the Central Government have recently agreed to an additional assistance of Rs. 1.5 crores for 1959-60 for being spent mainly on "Power". This would mean that the Central assistance for 1959-60 would be Rs. 16 crores as against Rs. 14.5 crores originally agreed to.

3. I am happy to inform you that as a result of the very convincing case made out by my Government, the Planning Commission have agreed to an outlay of Rs. 39.63 crores for the State Plan for 1960-61. The Central Government have also agreed to give assistance to the extent of Rs. 16.5 crores. They have now further consented to provide an additional assistance of Rs. 1 crore, if the expenditure under "Irrigation", particularly under Tungabhadra Left and Right Canals and under "Power" demands it.

4. Government have been making continuous efforts to improve the pace of progress during the current year as well as next year. If the amounts provided in the Plan for the current and next years are fully utilised, it would mean that the State would have fulfilled a Plan of nearly Rs. 140 crores as against the original target of Rs. 145 crores. This is a satisfactory achievement by any standards.

5. The bulk of the allocation during the next year is for "Irrigation" and "Power". These two sectors of development have been allotted Rs. 18.53 crores. Sizable allocations have been made for agricultural production, industries, roads and social services. A substantial increase has been made in the provision for Housing, for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for Social Welfare. The pace of development during the year 1960-61 will set the standard for the Third Plan. A great opportunity awaits the people of the State, their representatives and public servants to bend all their energies to see that the allocations provided are efficiently and fully utilised.

6. My Government have formulated their tentative proposals for the Third-Five Year Plan—the draft outline of which has been circulated to you. The intention is to fully utilise our natural resources and ensure a balanced development of all areas of the State. These proposals are, in their very nature, tentative and the National Development Council is to consider in the next few days the priorities and allocations on a State-wise basis. Within the general frame work to be so determined, it would be necessary for all of us to examine the proposals before us and to formulate constructive suggestions. Government will finalise the Third Plan in the light of the various suggestions to be offered by you, keeping in mind the policy decisions agreed upon at the national level. I would however like to point out that in making comments on these matters, we should carefully examine the question of resources. Any reasonable Plan must be within the possibilities of performance and be directly connected with the availability of resources. A proper sense of priorities and a balance between what is necessary and possible and what is just desirable, would have to be carefully maintained. I am confident that in your deliberations, you will indicate not only the various schemes of development which have to be undertaken, but also methods by which the latent energies of the people could be aroused and resources found in an adequate measure to finance the Plan. The Third Plan is bound to be bigger than the Second Plan. But it would also need considerable sacrifices on the part of every section of the population, a unity of purpose and a sense of national discipline and devotion to duty.

7. The Community Development programme now covers 120 taluks out of 171 in the State. The main objective of the Community Development movement is the development of a democratic society in a prosperous socialistic economy. The movement has aroused considerable enthusiasm among the rural population and has many notable achievements to its credit in the State. The expenditure on this programme since its inauguration in October 1952 and until September 1959 was Rs. 7·2 crores and this was supplemented by a popular contribution in cash and labour to the extent of Rs. 1.5 crores. It has been increasingly realised that the maximum benefits under this movement can only be achieved by a wholehearted transfer of powers and responsibilities to the people working at the village and taluk levels. The Mysore

Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act has been designed to achieve this end. Elections to the Panchayats are to be held very shortly and my Government hopes that the Panchayats and the Taluk Boards will start functioning in the immediate future. Under the new Act, they become real units of local government. Every Panchayat will be entrusted with wide powers under all developmental activities particularly under "Agriculture" and "Village Industries". The Panchayats will have to constitute separate committees for these subjects and take necessary steps to develop these two important items. The Taluk Boards are being entrusted with the administration of Development Blocks which would cover all programmes under the heads "Agriculture", "Animal Husbandry", "Health", and "Social Education". They will be in charge of construction, repair and maintenance of school buildings, all irrigation works with an atchkat of less than 10 acres and establishment and maintenance of hospitals, veterinary institutions, etc. The duty of encouraging and developing co-operative institutions will also devolve on them. They are also expected to interest themselves in the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. This wide delegation of powers and responsibilities backed with adequate resources is expected to result in the development of local initiative and building up of sound leadership. A large number of our citizens, both young and old, will now be able to participate in the work of Village Panchayats and Taluk Boards and would therefore have an opportunity not only for developing local economy on modern lines, but also for developing local leadership in the task of rural reconstruction.

8. Nature was unfortunately not kind to the State during the year 1959. During the month of July, there were excessive rains resulting in unprecedented high floods in the several rivers, which caused heavy damage to crops, houses, etc., estimated at nearly Rs. 25 lakhs. Relief measures were organised immediately to evacuate people to safer areas and to provide them food and shelter during the emergency. In the organisation of relief measures, the service rendered by several voluntary organisations like Bharat Seva Dal, Scouts, N.C.C., Bharat Sevak Samaj, the Indian Red Cross Society, etc., deserves special praise. Cash relief of about Rs. 1.95 lakhs by Government and Rs. 1.24 lakhs from the Chief Minister's Relief Fund was sanctioned for giving gratuitous relief to the flood victims. In this connection, our thanks are due to our Prime Minister for having donated a sum of Rs.

5,000 from his Relief Fund. The Indian Peoples Famine Trust Fund came forward with a donation of Rs. 7,000, while the Canara Banking Corporation made a munificent donation of Rs. 1 lakh. Besides flood havoc, the coastal areas of North Kanara district suffered heavily on account of unusual high tides which breached the protective bunds erected along the seacoast, causing great damage to standing crops and property. In addition to the usual relief measures, interest-free loans have also been sanctioned in this area.

9. As it is considered necessary to have some permanent fund which can be operated upon in such times of distress, it is proposed to establish a fund called the "Mysore Famine Relief Fund" on a statutory basis. A Bill in this behalf is on the anvil and will, I expect, be placed before you shortly. In addition, Government have also recently constituted a State Standing Advisory Committee composed of leading philanthropists and other influential persons so that all available resources can be tapped and pooled for use on such emergent occasions.

10. The seasonal conditions were none too favourable during the year under review. While the rice crop was generally good, except over an extent of about 20 thousand acres affected by heavy rains and floods, the khariff jowar and ragi crops have almost failed in Raichur and part of Bijapur districts and were somewhat below normal in other areas.

11. In my address to you last year, I had indicated that Government had decided to build up a substantial buffer stock of rice. Under the Mysore Rice Procurement (Levy) Order, 1959, which required the dealers and millowners to surrender 50 per cent of the quantities held by them on the date of promulgation of the order and 50 per cent of the stock acquired subsequently, a total quantity of about 4·35 lakhs pallas of paddy and 11,400 pallas of rice was acquired during the last year. However, experience has shown that in a State like ours which is deficit in rice, procurement either by levy system or by voluntary purchase may have an adverse effect on the open market prices and may not provide a satisfactory corrective to the rising trend of prices, especially when there is no restriction on the movement of rice to places outside the State. Government have therefore abolished the levy system and control on wholesale prices recently and have decided not to procure rice or any foodgrains during the

current harvest. Government have still sufficient stock of rice which can be utilised to check any possible rise in prices in the deficit areas of the State. While the supply position of wheat products improved in view of the removal of restrictions on movement of wheat products from North India to South India, deterioration in the sugar position made it necessary for Government to interfere and adjust the movement of sugar from the several factories in the State and to arrange for its proper distribution in the various districts, while disturbing the normal trade channels as little as possible.

12. With a view to distribute the Government waste lands, mobile staff has been appointed in the districts where there are large areas available for cultivation. The mobile staff conducts on-the-spot enquiry and makes distribution. As a result of their efforts during the last six months, they have been able to distribute about 2 lakh acres of land, of which a good part has gone to people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Government have also decided that in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to poor applicants, the occupancy price up to Rs. 200 in each case may be waived and that in the case of displaced tenants, lands may be granted free of cost up to a limited extent.

13. I am sure the Members will be happy to learn that in spite of unfavourable seasonal conditions to which I referred earlier, the rabi and khariff campaigns for increase of food production were successfully implemented last year. It is a matter of pride that Mysore was one of the six States to earn a State Award of Rs. 50,000 for its excellent performance during the rabi season of 1958-59. In addition, eight of the districts in which the campaign was organised earned a Community Award of Rs. 10,000 each. Besides this, the district of Bellary which has recorded the highest percentage of increase in yield in rabi crops has been awarded a "Rajyakalasha".

14. In order to spread knowledge about new developments in agricultural technique, especially among the younger generation in the rural areas, Young Farmers' Clubs have been formed in large numbers in a number of Development Blocks. The Farmers Forum in the State has also been functioning as an effective medium for the representation of all farmers. During last year,

Mysore was the venue of the Fifth National Convention of Farmers Forum and the Fourth National Convention of Young Farmers. Recently, nearly 1,000 progressive farmers were deputed to see the World Agricultural Fair at Delhi. This was the first time in the history of the State that a representative gathering of farmers from different parts of the State visited the capital of free India.

15. Side by side with developments in the field of agriculture, activities of the Animal Husbandry Department are being intensified. Thirty-three rural veterinary dispensaries were ordered to be opened last year making a total of 467 institutions and fulfilling the target fixed by the Royal Commission to provide one institution for every 25,000 heads of cattle. A Committee consisting of officials and progressive cattle breeders from different parts of the State has been constituted to make a comprehensive examination of the working of the several livestock farms, with particular attention to the Amrit Mahal Section. The Committee has already met a few times and it is expected that their recommendations will be in the hands of Government shortly. The Veterinary College which was started in 1958, is now running the second year B. V. Sc. course and the construction of buildings is going on briskly.

16. As the Members may be aware, a Milk Supply scheme for Bangalore City has been started under the Second Five-Year Plan. The ultimate target is to collect over 3 lakh pounds of milk per day and this is proposed to be achieved in stages. The UNICEF have generously come forward with assistance to the tune of Rs. 28 lakhs, mostly in the shape of machinery. Under this scheme, milk is being collected from two Government institutions, *viz.*, the Southern Regional Station of the National Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore, and the Composite Livestock Farm, Hesaraghatta, as well as from registered co-operative milk producers' organisations and others. When the scheme gets into full swing, it is hoped to open selling booths in the different localities of the City where the public can purchase good and wholesome milk at reasonable prices.

17. In my address to you last year, I had referred to a major policy decision which the National Development Council had taken regarding the future line of development of co-operative societies and I had indicated

that the manner in which the decision should be implemented without impairing the flow of short-term credit to the agriculturists and without affecting agricultural production as a consequence was being examined. I would like to inform the Members that in consultation with the Planning Commission, Government have approved twenty-three schemes of co-operative development in the programme for 1960-61 at a total cost of Rs. 73.44 lakhs. These include the organisation or re-organisation of slightly over a thousand service co-operatives, whose main functions will be the drawing up of the agricultural production programme of the village, provision of irrigation facilities and improved implements, marketing of produce, provision of technical facilities, such as soil conservation, and promotion of animal husbandry. This is a new and important venture and its results will naturally arouse great interest.

18. The major irrigation works like Tungabhadra, Bhadra and Ghataprabha are progressing satisfactorily and the development of irrigation under these projects is being maintained according to the schedule drawn up by the respective Working Groups and Advisory Boards. With the extension of facilities like excavation by Government of small water courses, improvement of communications in the ayacut area, etc., the people are becoming more and more irrigation-minded and their response to the improved methods of cultivation is encouraging. Government have recently sanctioned a comprehensive scheme for the construction of ayacut roads in the Thungabhadra project area and a similar scheme for the Ghataprabha project is under active consideration. The second stage works of the Ghataprabha project, consisting of the construction of a storage reservoir at Hidkal and the extension of the left bank canal have been taken up for execution. The work on the Tungabhadra high level canal on the right bank has also been started by the Tungabhadra Board as a joint venture of the Governments of Mysore and Andhra Pradesh. Big multipurpose projects such as Upper Krishna, Bhima, Malaprabha, Ghataprabha (third stage) and Hemavathi are under several stages of investigation.

19. Government are keen on intensifying the work on the medium sized projects in the State and on the numerous minor irrigation works including restoration of the existing tanks as well as those which have breached and which have been thrown out of service since a long time.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee on Plan Projects of the Planning Commission, desilting-*cum*-restoration work in respect of two tanks at Hebbal and Sulebele in Bangalore District has been taken up as an experimental measure. If the results are encouraging, it is proposed to extend the scheme to other parts of the State.

20. I need hardly mention that the work on the Sharavathi Valley project is progressing according to schedule. The Members of the Legislature, who visited the project recently have seen the progress of work at first hand and are, I am sure, satisfied that necessary arrangements have been made to push through this great work to early completion. With the entrustment of the work to leading engineering firms, the tempo of work has gathered momentum and it is expected that the first stage of the project will be completed by December 1962 as scheduled.

21. I would like to mention to you some important decisions which Government have taken for improving communication facilities in the State. These are :—

(1) taking over for State management and maintenance, roads constructed under relief measures, Shramadhan, N.E.S., Community Development and other programmes ;

(2) construction at Government cost of river and 'nala' crossings with a liner water-way of more than 20 feet on all District Fund and other P.W.D. roads, which are beyond the financial capacity of the Local Bodies ; and

(3) taking up a programme of construction of rural roads covering a total length of about seventeen thousand miles, which connect villages with the hoblies, taluk and district headquarters, at a cost of about Rs. 10 crores, spread over a period of years.

22. Improvement of communications in the Gulbarga Division has received special attention. I had occasion to mention in my address to you last year the construction of the bridges at Siruguppa and Tintani to develop direct communication from Bangalore to the northern districts of the State. This apart, provision of a direct road link between Gulbarga and Bidar at a cost of Rs. 24 lakhs and road links between

Gulbarga and Belgaum Divisions at a cost of nearly Rs. 30 lakhs have been taken up and are under various stages of execution. Two medium-sized irrigation projects have also been sanctioned in Gulbarga Division, namely, at Hattikoni at a cost of Rs. 22 lakhs and Kanaknala at a cost of Rs. 45 lakhs. These are expected to irrigate 4,300 and 5,100 acres, respectively.

23. In the field of public health engineering, the State has taken up a number of urban and rural water supply and drainage schemes. To mention a few, the water supply scheme to Mangalore town has been completed and that for Belgaum is under progress. The schemes for Bellary and Chickmagalur have been sanctioned and that for Hospet is under consideration. A scheme at a cost of Rs. 250 lakhs to augment the water supply to Bangalore City to meet the immediate increased demand has been sanctioned recently. This involves the laying of the triplicate main from Thippagondanahally to Bangalore and when this is completed, Bangalore will have a supply of 25 million gallons per day as against the present supply of 15 to 16 million gallons. As this will not be sufficient to meet the requirement of a rapidly growing city like Bangalore over the years to come, Government have constituted a Committee to examine the question of a long range water supply scheme to Greater Bangalore. The Committee has completed its deliberations and its recommendations are expected to be received shortly.

24. As you are aware, the volume and variety of work which is handled by the Public Works Department has been increasing tremendously from year to year. This made it imperative that the administrative structure of the department should be rationalised in such a manner as to enable speedy execution of work. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Public Works Department Reorganisation Committee, steps have been taken to reorganise the Department. The jurisdictions of Circles, Divisions and Sub-Divisions have been re-adjusted and the powers of the engineering officers enhanced. Investigation units have been constituted for assessing the irrigation potential of each valley and for the preparation of feasible projects to utilise the assessed potential. The Hydro-Electric Research Station at Krishnarajasagar has been expanded to cope with the increase in work due to the taking up of a large number of major and medium sized projects in the State.

25. In the field of generation and distribution of electricity, progress has been equally good. The work on power generation in the Bhadra and Tungabhadra projects is being kept up to schedule. The electrification of the rural areas is being taken up on an intensive scale by the State Electricity Board and there has been good progress in the field of power distribution for lift irrigation in the different parts of the State. Investigation of new power projects, *viz.*, Tungabhadra Canals, Upper Krishna Project, Kalinadi and Barapole is under progress.

26. In the field of State-owned and aided industries, there have been some organisational changes of major importance. A major re-organisation of the Department of Industries and Commerce is under way, which, it is expected, will improve efficiency in the management of the bigger industrial concerns on the one hand and of small-scale and rural industries on the other. Similarly, industrial training institutions are being re-organised to avoid duplication and to render them more useful in meeting the requirements of the industries in the State. With a view to co-ordinate the activities of both State-owned and aided industrial concerns and to meet the requirements of the expanding activities of the Department, a separate Industrial Cadre has been created. This, it is hoped, will help Government in having a pool of officers who have the requisite knowledge of management technique and expertise, which is vital for the efficient management of industrial concerns.

27. Major Government industrial concerns have recorded all-round development during the year and maintained a good level of efficiency and production. The State Government is actively examining the Steel Expansion Scheme for implementation at the Mysore Iron and Steel Works. The results of the working of the Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings have been satisfactory during the year under review and one of the important schemes of the Second Five-Year Plan, *viz.*, rehabilitation of the Biddick-shaft has been completed in record time, providing access to about 2.77 lakh tons of ore, which had been rendered inaccessible as a result of an accident about four years ago. The implementation of the first stage of the Nandidrug expansion scheme with a view to increase its crushing capacity by 25 per cent is also under way. Agreements have been reached with Messrs. A.E.G. of West Germany for the

expansion of the Government Electric Factory and with Messrs. Toshiba of Japan for the expansion of the Radio and Electricals Manufacturing Company and it is hoped that these schemes will fructify in the near future.

28. The State Government is continuing the policy of encouraging and affording facilities for establishment of industries in the private sector. As Members may be aware, two big concerns are coming up, *viz.*, the Mandya National Paper Mills at Belagola for the manufacture of paper from bagasse from the Mandya Sugar Factory and the Mysore Cement Company in Tumkur District for the manufacture of cement.

29. In order to give greater fillip to the development of small-scale industries, Government have taken a decision to set up a Small-scale Industries Corporation. In addition to the State Industries Development Council and the Advisory Boards for small-scale industries and handicrafts and handloom, to which I referred in my address to you last year and which have already applied themselves to the important task entrusted to them in all earnestness, a Coir Advisory Board was also set up during the year and it has commenced its activities. It is hoped that these measures will produce a speedy and balanced development of industries in the several sectors.

30. A major acquisition to the State in the field of education will be the regional engineering college, which is being started at Suratkal in South Kanara District. Among the other measures which will help in increasing the facilities for technical education and which have been taken on hand is the increase in the admission capacity of the existing engineering colleges and polytechnics. Four new polytechnics are being started shortly in the State, two of them sponsored by the Central Government at Raichur and Krishnarajapet and two sponsored by the State Government at Bidar and Ponnampet. These measures are expected to raise the admission potential in technical institutions from 1,370 at the Diploma level and 410 at the Degree level at the end of the First Five-Year Plan period, to 2,810 at the Diploma level and 930 at the Degree level by the end of the year 1959-60.

31. Among other major developments in the field of education, I may mention the starting of a College of Physical Education at Bangalore and the appointment

of special staff for Hindi education and for the education of the physically handicapped in the State. An important decision of Government to which I would like to draw the attention of the Members is the decision to make Secondary Education free from the next academic year to the children of those whose annual income is below Rs. 1,200.

32. Government have taken up a survey of medical and health facilities in the State with a view to providing one medical institution for every 15,000 of the population. As the Members are well aware, there has been an acute shortage of medical personnel for service in the rural areas. In order to attract medical personnel to rural areas, Government have improved the pay scales and have granted special rural allowances and have also raised the age limits for recruitment of doctors. The system of running reduced-scale Local Fund dispensaries, which has worked successfully in the old Mysore area, is being extended to the districts of Belgaum and Gulbarga Divisions. An important development in the field of medical education has been the starting of the condensed M B.B.S. Course at the Mysore Medical College from January 1960. It is also proposed to start post-graduate courses at the Medical Colleges at Bangalore and Mysore. The Government of India have been good enough to start a National Tuberculosis Training Centre at Bangalore and the State Government have sanctioned a Tuberculosis Demonstration and Training Centre as an adjunct to this National Institute.

33. Government have taken a decision that all medical institutions at or below taluka level should be transferred to the Public Health Department, as a step leading to the fulfilment to the ultimate policy of Government to amalgamate both the Public Health and Medical Departments. Out of 524 medical institutions which are now under the control of the Medical Department at or below taluka level, as many as 457 institutions will be transferred to the Public Health Department retaining under the control of the Medical Department only those institutions which have a bed strength of over twelve and where facilities for X-ray, major operations, etc., are available.

34. The Members may remember that when I met them last, I had mentioned in my address that, as part of the accepted policy of Government to introduce

prohibition gradually throughout the State, it had been decided to introduce complete prohibition in the district of Bidar and in one taluk of Hassan district. Subsequently, Government decided to extend prohibition to the whole of Hassan district, as well as to Bidar district and this was implemented from 1st July 1959. A shopless dry-belt has been created along the Mysore-Bombay boundary in Gulbarga district. To advise Government in the matter of effective enforcement of prohibition, the Mysore State Prohibition Board has been constituted last year. The extension of prohibition in pursuance of this policy to some other areas of the State is under consideration.

35. A big step in the field of labour welfare has been the fixation of the rates of minimum wages applicable to tobacco manufactory, agriculture and tanning and leather manufactory. As there are certain areas in the State where initial rates of minimum wages could not be fixed before 31st December 1959, it is proposed to bring before the Legislature a Bill to amend the Minimum Wages Act, which will enable Government to complete initial fixation of minimum wages before June 1960. Another step which Government proposes to undertake for the furtherance of labour welfare is the extension of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme to Bhadravati, Hubli, Mangalore and a few other industrial towns.

36. As I mentioned earlier in my address, a substantial increase has been made in the provision for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the coming year. More attention is now being paid to provide educational facilities and economic assistance to the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Care is also being taken to ensure that members of these under-privileged groups receive their due share in the various Government services. A large number of agricultural colonies, hostels, etc., have been opened during the current year and more will be opened during the next year.

37. Effective publicity and dissemination of information are being recognised more and more as important tools in making the public at large aware of the enormous range and volume of the developmental activities which are taking place all over India and to make them, as it were, development conscious. At the same time, the

publicity organisation has also an important part to play in the encouragement of tourism—attracting visitors from other countries as well as from other parts of India. With a view to make the Department of Information perform both these functions in an effective and efficient way, a complete re-organisation of the Department has been taken up. The re-organisation contemplates provision for arrangements for field publicity in the districts and for a rational distribution of work on a functional basis at the State headquarters.

38. You have already passed a number of measures to bring about uniformity in the laws prevailing in the different integrating areas. There are also a number of Bills placed before you which are under your consideration. Government proposes to bring before you during this Session the following Bills:—

1. The Mysore Prevention of Cow Slaughter and Animal Preservation Bill.
2. The Mysore Cinemas (Regulation) Bill.
3. The Mysore Treasure Trove Bill.
4. The Mysore Ports (Landing and Shipping Fees) Bill.
5. The Mysore Corneal Grafting Bill.
6. The Mysore Beedi Industrial Premises (Regulation of Conditions of Work) Bill.
7. The Mysore Legislature Salaries (Amendment) Bill.
8. The Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards (Amendment) Bill.
9. The Madras Aliyasanthana (Mysore Amendment) Bill.
10. The Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Bill.
11. The Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions and Trusts Bill.
12. The Mysore Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Bill.

39. Before I conclude, I would like to make a reference to the question of adjustment of boundaries between Mysore and Bombay States. The attitude of my Government in this regard is well-known. My Government consider that the boundaries fixed at the time of States Re-organisation should by and large be considered final. But this does not exclude discussion of reasonable minor adjustments. I am hopeful that with the wise statesmanship which exists in both the States and with the good office of the Centre, the differences will be settled early.

40. I have not touched upon the financial policy of Government as the Finance Minister will be reviewing it in detail during the course of his Budget speech. The only point to which I would like to make a reference is the publication of the report of the Central Pay Commission and the decision of the Government of India on the main recommendations of the Commission. The non-gazetted staff of the Mysore Government have been urging for improving their emoluments. As the House is aware, my Government is always sympathetic to this problem but the main question is one of resources. I am sure it will be dealt with in the Finance Minister's budget speech.

41. You have a heavy programme before you during the current Session and before I leave you to your work, I wish you every success in your deliberations.

Communication from Magistrate re: arrest of Members.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Subsequent to the last Session of the Assembly I have received three communications from the First Class Judicial Magistrate, Belgaum Cantonment, two of them relating to the arrests of Sriyuts N. O. Samaji and B. R. Sunthankar on 18th February 1960 and their subsequent release on 9th February 1960 for offences under Sections 147, 148, 149, 426, 427, 431, 440 and 353, I.P.C., and one regarding the arrest of Sri N. O. Samaji again on 19th February, 1960 for offences under section 147, 149 and 353 of the Indian Penal Code.

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR (Belgaum city).—May I know when the intimation of arrest was received by the Chair?

Mr. SPEAKER.—Intimations were received on the same day of arrests.

MOTION ON GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

Smt. VIJAYA RAGHVENDER RAO (Chitapur).—Mr. Speaker, I beg to move the following Motion:

"That we the Members of the Mysore Legislative Assembly assembled in this Session beg leave to thank the Governor for the Address delivered to the Members of the Legislature on the 2nd March 1960".

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

"That we the Members of the Mysore Legislative Assembly assembled in this Session beg leave to thank the Governor for the Address delivered to the Members of the Legislature on 2nd March 1960".

Sri S. R. RAMAIAH (Hoskote).—I second the motion, Sir.

Sri K. KENCHAPPA (Hiriyur).—Sir, I seek a clarification from the Chair. I am not in a position to locate the exact position where the situation is to be tackled. The question is that the Governor's speech must be referred to paragraph by paragraph in the Motion of Thanks. That is the principle that is being observed in the House of Commons. If reference to paragraphs is not mentioned, it becomes very difficult for the Members to send amendments, and to know to what paragraph amendments should be sent, because the Address of the Governor must be very short and based only on principles and